

Edgar Filing: STELLENT INC - Form 10-Q

STELLENT INC  
Form 10-Q  
August 14, 2003

UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(MARK ONE)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2003.

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-19817.

STELLENT, INC.

-----  
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

MINNESOTA

41-1652566

-----  
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

-----  
(I.R.S. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NO.)

7777 GOLDEN TRIANGLE DRIVE, EDEN PRAIRIE, MINNESOTA

55344-3736

-----  
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICES)

(ZIP CODE)

(952) 903-2000

-----  
(REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE)

-----  
(FORMER NAME, FORMER ADDRESS AND FORMER FISCAL YEAR, IF CHANGED SINCE LAST REPORT)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. Common Stock, \$.01 par value - 21,888,683 shares as of August 8, 2003.

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FORM 10-Q  
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STELLENT, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

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(IN THOUSANDS)  
(UNAUDITED)

	JUNE 30, 2003	MARCH 31, 2003
	-----	-----
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,429	\$ 37,439
Short-term marketable securities	29,919	28,497
Trade accounts receivable, net	17,352	15,602
Prepaid royalties	2,089	2,335
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,500	3,423
	-----	-----
Total current assets	85,289	87,296
Long-term marketable securities	14,800	15,233
Property and equipment, net	4,909	4,830
Prepaid royalties, net of current	1,441	1,934
Goodwill, net	12,703	12,703
Other acquired intangible assets, net	2,664	4,837
Investments in other companies	1,136	1,136
Other	1,595	1,740
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 124,537	\$ 129,709
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,387	\$ 2,287
Deferred revenues	8,827	9,187
Commissions payable	1,394	1,353
Accrued expenses and other	5,618	4,646
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	18,226	17,473
	-----	-----
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	218	219
Additional paid-in capital	186,298	186,604
Accumulated other comprehensive income	362	315
Accumulated deficit	(80,567)	(74,902)
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' equity	106,311	112,236
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 124,537	\$ 129,709
	=====	=====

Note: The balance sheet at March 31, 2003 has been derived from audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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STELLENT, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)  
 (UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Revenues:		
Product licenses .....	\$ 9,845	\$ 11,118
Services .....	7,542	5,937
	-----	-----
Total revenues .....	17,387	17,055
	-----	-----
Cost of revenues:		
Product licenses .....	1,100	1,799
Amortization of capitalized software from acquisitions ..	521	474
Services .....	3,798	3,076
	-----	-----
Total cost of revenues .....	5,419	5,349
	-----	-----
Gross profit .....	11,968	11,706
	-----	-----
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing .....	9,962	10,307
General and administrative .....	2,324	2,722
Research and development .....	3,175	4,724
Amortization of acquired intangible assets and other ...	1,652	1,661
Restructuring charges .....	812	2,504
	-----	-----
Total operating expenses .....	17,925	21,918
	-----	-----
Loss from operations .....	(5,957)	(10,212)
Other:		
Interest income, net .....	292	601
	-----	-----
Net loss .....	\$ (5,665)	\$ (9,611)
	=====	=====
Net loss per common share-Basic and Diluted .....	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.43)
Weighted average common shares outstanding-Basic and Diluted .....	21,830	22,363

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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STELLENT, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (IN THOUSANDS)  
 (UNAUDITED)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003	-----	-----
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net loss .....	\$ (5,665)	\$	
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization .....	848		
Amortization of intangible assets, acquisition expense and other .....	2,173		
Other .....	--		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of amounts acquired:			
Accounts receivable .....	(1,750)		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets .....	(383)		
Accounts payable and other liabilities .....	100		
Accrued liabilities .....	971		
Deferred revenue .....	(359)		
Accrued commissions .....	41		
	-----		-----
Net cash flows used in operating activities .....	(4,024)		
	-----		-----
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
(Purchases) maturities of marketable securities, net .....	(989)		
Purchases of fixed assets .....	(737)		
Acquisition costs .....	--		
Proceeds from notes with other companies .....	--		
Other .....	--		
	-----		-----
Net cash flows used in investing activities .....	(1,726)		
	-----		-----
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Repurchase of common stock .....	(308)		
Other .....	1		
	-----		-----
Net cash flows used in financing activities .....	(307)		
	-----		-----
Cumulative effect of foreign currency translation adjustment .....	47		
	-----		-----
Net decrease in cash .....	(6,010)		

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Cash and equivalents, beginning of period .....	37,439	-----
Cash and equivalents, end of period .....	\$ 31,429	=====
Non-cash investing activity-unrealized gain (loss) on investment .....	\$ --	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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STELLENT, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and with the instructions in Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments have been recorded as necessary to present fairly the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flow for the periods presented. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Fiscal Year 2003 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated results of operations for the three month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for any future period.

NOTE 2. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of these financial statements requires that the Company make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates including those related to revenue recognition, allowance for bad debts, income taxes, commission expense accrual, and useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment, among others. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from the estimates made by management with respect to these items and other items that require management's estimates.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In 1997, Stellent (the "Company") launched one of the first software product suites on the market that was fully developed and created expressly for Web-based content and document management. At the time, content management, which currently is considered a critical component of an organization's communication and information technology (IT) infrastructures, was an emerging technology used to help companies easily and quickly share information internally or externally using the Web. Currently, the Company's solutions,

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which are comprised of content components, universal content management and vertical applications, help customers worldwide solve real business problems related to efficiently creating, managing and sharing critical information. The Company's customers are primarily located throughout the United States and Europe. Its headquarters are located in Eden Prairie, Minnesota and the company has operations or collaborations in Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and in other cities in the United States.

**Principles of Consolidation:** The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

**Revenue Recognition:** The Company currently derives all of its revenues from licenses of software products and related services. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition," as amended by SOP 98-9, "Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition with Respect to Certain Transactions," and Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements."

Product license revenue is recognized under SOP 97-2 when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred, (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectibility is probable and supported and the arrangement does not require additional services or modifications that are essential to the functionality of the software.

**Persuasive Evidence of an Arrangement Exists --** The Company determines that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists with respect to a customer under i) a signature license agreement, which is signed by both the customer and the Company, or ii) a purchase order, quote or binding letter-of-intent received from and signed by the customer, in which case the customer has either previously executed a signature license agreement with the Company or will receive a shrink-wrap license agreement with the software. The Company does not offer product return rights to end users or resellers.

**Delivery has Occurred --** The Company's software may be either physically or electronically delivered to the customer. The Company determines that delivery has occurred upon shipment of the software pursuant to the billing terms of the arrangement or when the software is made available to the customer through electronic delivery. Customer acceptance

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STELLENT, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

generally occurs at delivery.

**The Fee is Fixed or Determinable --** If at the outset of the customer arrangement, the Company determines that the arrangement fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is typically recognized when the arrangement fee becomes due and payable. Fees due under an arrangement are generally deemed fixed and determinable if they are payable within twelve months.

**Collectibility is Probable and Supported --** The Company determines whether collectibility is probable and supported on a case-by-case basis. The Company

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may generate a high percentage of its license revenue from its current customer base, for whom there is a history of successful collection. The Company assesses the probability of collection from new customers based upon the number of years the customer has been in business and a credit review process, which evaluates the customer's financial position and, ultimately, their ability to pay. If the Company is unable to determine from the outset of an arrangement that collectibility is probable based upon its review process, revenue is recognized as payments are received.

With regard to software arrangements involving multiple elements, the Company allocates revenue to each element based on the relative fair value of each element. The Company's determination of fair value of each element in multiple-element arrangements is based on vendor-specific objective evidence ("VSOE"). The Company limits its assessment of VSOE for each element to the price charged when the same element is sold separately. The Company has analyzed all of the elements included in its multiple-element arrangements and has determined that it has sufficient VSOE to allocate revenue to consulting services and post-contract customer support ("PCS") components of its license arrangements. The Company sells its consulting services separately, and has established VSOE on this basis. VSOE for PCS is determined based upon the customer's annual renewal rates for these elements. Accordingly, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, revenue from perpetual licenses is recognized upon delivery using the residual method in accordance with SOP 98-9, and revenue from PCS is recognized ratably over their respective terms, typically one year.

The Company's direct customers typically enter into perpetual license arrangements. The Company's Content Components Division generally enters into term-based license arrangements with its customers, the term of which generally exceeds one year in length. The Company recognizes revenue from time-based licenses at the time the license arrangement is signed, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, if the term of the time-based license arrangement is greater than twelve months. If the term of the time-based license arrangement is twelve months or less, the Company recognizes revenue ratably over the term of the license arrangement.

Services revenue consists of fees from consulting services and PCS. Consulting services include needs assessment, software integration, security analysis, application development and training. The Company bills consulting services fees either on a time and materials basis or on a fixed-price schedule. In general, the Company's consulting services are not essential to the functionality of the software. The Company's software products are fully functional upon delivery and implementation and generally do not require any significant modification or alteration for customer use. Customers purchase the Company's consulting services to facilitate the adoption of the Company's technology and may dedicate personnel to participate in the services being performed, but they may also decide to use their own resources or appoint other professional service organizations to provide these services. Software products are billed separately from professional services. The Company recognizes revenue from consulting services as services are performed. The Company's customers typically purchase PCS annually, and the Company prices PCS based on a percentage of the product license fee. Customers purchasing PCS receive product upgrades, Web-based technical support and telephone hot-line support.

Customer advances and billed amounts due from customers in excess of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue.

**Cost of Revenues:** The Company expenses all manufacturing, packaging and distribution costs associated with product license revenue as cost of revenues. The Company expenses all technical support service costs associated with service revenue as cost of revenues. The Company also expenses amortization of capitalized software from acquisitions as cost of revenues.



STELLENT, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

**Cash and Equivalents:** The Company considers all short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and have original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2003, \$2,829 was held at various financial institutions located in Europe and other foreign countries.

**Marketable Securities:** Investments in debt securities with a remaining maturity of one year or less at the date of purchase are classified as short-term marketable securities. Investments are held in debt securities of the United States government and with corporations that have the highest possible credit rating. Investments in debt securities with a remaining maturity of greater than one year are classified as long-term marketable securities. All investments are classified as held to maturity and recorded at amortized cost as the Company has the ability and positive intent to hold to maturity.

**Investments in Other Companies:** Investments in other equity securities with other companies in the software industry are classified as long-term as the Company anticipates holding them for more than one year. The Company holds less than 20% interest in, and does not directly or indirectly exert significant influence over, any of the respective investees.

A portion of these investments are publicly traded and are deemed by management to be available for sale. The Company uses the specific identification method to determine cost and fair value for computing gains and losses. Accordingly, these investments are reported at fair value with net unrealized gains or losses reported within shareholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss. No sales of available for sale investments have occurred through June 30, 2003.

Investments in other companies also include investments in several non-public, start-up technology companies for which the Company uses the cost method of accounting.

**Accounts Receivable:** The Company's accounts receivable balances are due from companies across a broad range of industries, such as Government, Finance, Manufacturing, Consumer, Aerospace and Transportation, Health Care/Insurance, and High Tech/Telecom. Credit is extended based on evaluation of a customer's financial condition and, generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable from sales of services are typically due from customers within 30 days and accounts receivable from sales of licenses are typically due over terms ranging from 30 days to nine months. Accounts receivable balances are stated at amounts due from customer net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. The Company determined its allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade receivables are past due, the Company's previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to the Company, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. The Company writes-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and any payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

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**Property and Equipment:** Property and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, ranging from two to eight years, or the life of the lease for leasehold improvements, whichever is shorter. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are expensed when incurred.

**Goodwill and Other Acquired Intangible Assets:** Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired.

The carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets is tested for impairment on an annual basis or when factors indicating impairment are present. The Company will complete its annual impairment test of goodwill on January 1 of each year.

**Impairment of Long-Lived Assets:** The Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS 144 requires recognition of impairment of long-lived assets in the event that events or circumstances indicate an impairment may have occurred and when the net book value of such assets exceeds the future undiscounted cash flows attributed to such assets. The Company assesses the impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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STELLENT, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

**Software Development Costs:** Software development costs may be capitalized once the technological feasibility of the project is established. The amount of software development costs that may be capitalized is subject to limitations based on the net realizable value of the potential product. Typically the period between achieving technological feasibility of the Company's products and the general availability of the products has been short.

Developed capitalized software is amortized on a straight-line basis over three years. Amortization expense of developed capitalized software is included in Cost of Revenues -- Product Licenses. The capitalized software primarily relates to software purchased from a third party or developed for the Company by a third party.

**Warranties:** The Company generally warrants its software products for a period of 30 to 90 days from the date of delivery and estimates probable product warranty costs at the time revenue is recognized. The Company exercises judgment in determining its accrued warranty liability. Factors that may affect the warranty liability include historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims, material usage, and service delivery costs. Warranty costs incurred have not been material.

**Indemnification Obligations:** The Company generally provides to its customers intellectual property indemnification in its arrangements for the Company's software products or services. Typically these arrangements provide that the Company will indemnify, defend and hold the customers harmless against claims by third parties that the Company's software products or services infringe upon the copyrights, trademarks, patents or trade secret rights of such third parties.

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**Translation of Foreign Currencies:** Foreign currency assets and liabilities of the Company's international subsidiaries are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Results of operations are translated using the average exchange rates prevailing throughout the year. The effects of exchange rate fluctuations on translating foreign currency assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars are accumulated as part of the foreign currency translation adjustment in shareholders' equity.

**Comprehensive Income (Loss):** Comprehensive income (loss) includes foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains or losses on the Company's available for sale securities.

**Marketing:** The Company expenses the cost of marketing as it is incurred. The Company enters into cooperative marketing programs with some of its resellers, and when the Company receives an identifiable benefit in return for consideration, and the Company can reasonably estimate the fair value of the benefit received, the cooperative marketing is accounted for as marketing expense. If the fair value cannot be estimated or an identifiable benefit is not received the cooperative marketing is accounted for as a reduction of revenue.

**Stock-based Compensation:** The Company has stock option plans for employees and a separate stock option plan for directors. The intrinsic value method is used to value the stock options issued to employees and directors, and the Company accounts for those plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. In the periods presented, no stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net loss, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. Had the fair value method been applied, the compensation expense would have been different. The following table illustrates the effect on net loss and net loss per share if the Company had applied the fair value method for the following periods:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2003	2002
Net loss as reported .....	\$ (5,665)	\$ (9,611)
Less: Total stock based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards ..	(1,838)	(3,290)
Net loss - pro forma .....	\$ (7,508)	\$ (12,901)
Basic and diluted weighted average shares .....	21,830	22,363
Basic and diluted net loss per share - as reported .....	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.43)
Basic and diluted net loss per share - pro forma .....	\$ (0.34)	\$ (0.58)

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

**Fair Value of Financial Instruments:** The Company's financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, short-term marketable securities, long-term marketable securities, accounts receivable and accounts payable, and are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

**New Accounting Pronouncements:** In November 2002, the FASB reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-21, "Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." This EITF sets out criteria for whether revenue can be recognized separately from other deliverables in a multiple deliverable arrangement. The criteria considers whether the delivered item has stand-alone value to the customer, whether the fair value of the delivered item can be reliably determined and the rights of returns for the delivered item. This EITF is required to be adopted by the Company beginning April 1, 2004. The adoption of this EITF is not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," which requires the assets, liabilities and results of operations of variable interest entities (VIE) be consolidated into the financial statements of the company that has controlling financial interest. FIN 46 applies immediately to variable interest entities created or obtained after January 31, 2003 and it applies in the first fiscal year or interim period beginning after June 15, 2003, to variable interest entities in which an enterprise holds a variable interest that it acquired before February 1, 2003. FIN 46 is not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." This statement changes the classification of certain common financial instruments from either equity or mezzanine presentation to liabilities in the balance sheet and requires an issuer of those financial instruments to recognize changes in fair value or redemption amount, as applicable, in earnings. This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and, with one exception, is effective for the quarter beginning July 1, 2003 for public companies. As the Company has not issued any financial instruments addressed by this new pronouncement its adoption is not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

### NOTE 4. BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER SHARE

Basic net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding of common stock. Diluted net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period. Common equivalent shares consist of stock options (using the treasury stock method). Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation if their effect is anti-dilutive.

For the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, the Company incurred net losses and therefore, basic and diluted per share amounts are the same as all common equivalent shares are anti-dilutive.

### NOTE 5. RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

In the quarter ended June 30, 2002, in connection with management's plan to reduce costs and improve operating efficiencies, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$2,500. This restructuring charge was comprised primarily of \$2,100 in severance pay and benefits related to the

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involuntary termination of approximately 50 employees, with the remaining \$400 related to the closing of facilities and other exit costs. At June 30, 2003, no amounts remained to be paid in connection with these charges.

In the quarter ended June 30, 2003, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$812. This restructuring charge was comprised primarily of \$412 in severance pay and benefits related to the involuntary termination of employees, with the remaining \$400 related to the closing of facilities and other exit costs. This plan included the closing of an office facility as part of its acquisition of certain assets of Active IQ in March 2003. The facility was closed during the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and approximately \$50 was recorded to facility closing costs and future lease payments. The remaining \$350 of facility closing costs related to a change in the estimated costs of closing a research and development facility in Massachusetts, which was closed in the quarter ended September 30, 2002. At June 30, 2003, approximately \$567 remained to be paid in connection with these charges.

The table below summarizes our restructuring plans:

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### STELLENT, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS-- (CONTINUED)  
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

STELLENT, INC.  
RESTRUCTURING CHARGES - SUMMARY  
FY04 - Q1 JUNE 2003

	Restructuring charges							
	First Quarter '03		Second Quarter '03		Third Quarter '03		Fourth Quarter	
	Employee termination benefits	Other exit costs	Employee termination benefits	Other exit costs	Employee termination benefits	Other exit costs	Employee termination benefits	Other exit costs
Balance at April 1, 2002	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expense	2,100	404	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments	(1,488)	(316)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2002	612	88	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expense	-	-	434	405	-	-	-	-
Payments	(612)	(88)	(230)	(40)	-	-	-	-
Balance at September 30, 2002	-	-	204	365	-	-	-	-
Expense	-	-	-	-	382	292	-	-
Payments	-	-	(36)	(24)	(312)	(256)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2002	-	-	168	341	70	36	-	-
Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	305

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Payments	-	-	(114)	(37)	(37)	(36)	(65)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at							
March 31, 2003	-	-	54	304	33	-	240
Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments	-	-	(36)	(65)	(33)	-	(60)
Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance at							
June 30, 2003	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18	\$ 239	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 180
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

### ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The following discussion may contain forward-looking statements regarding the Company, its business, prospects and results of operations that are subject to certain risks and uncertainties posed by many factors and events that could cause the Company's actual business, prospects and results of operations to differ materially from those that may be anticipated by such forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed herein as well as those discussed under the caption Risk Factors. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. The Company undertakes no obligation to revise any forward-looking statements in order to reflect events or circumstances that may subsequently arise. Readers are urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by the Company in this report and in the Company's other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission that advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect the Company's business.

#### OVERVIEW

In 1997, we launched one of the first software product suites on the market that was fully developed and created expressly for Web-based content and document management. At the time, content management, which is today considered a critical component of an organization's communication and information technology (IT) infrastructures, was an emerging technology used to help companies easily and quickly share information internally or externally using the Web.

Currently, our solutions are comprised of universal content management software, content components software and vertical applications and help customers worldwide solve real business problems related to efficiently creating, managing and sharing critical information. Our company has strategically grown to become one of the foremost content management software vendors in the industry, having been ranked one of the top three content management software providers by industry analyst firms Gartner Dataquest, Giga Information Group and Aberdeen Group.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND JUDGMENTS

The policies described below are particularly important to understanding our financial position and results of operations and may require management to make estimates or judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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### Revenue Recognition

We currently derive all of our revenues from licenses of software products and related services. We recognize revenue in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended by SOP 98-9, Modification of SOP 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition with Respect to Certain Transactions, and Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements."

Product license revenue is recognized under SOP 97-2 when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred, (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectibility is probable and supported and the arrangement does not require services that are essential to the functionality of the software.

**Persuasive Evidence of an Arrangement Exists --** We determine that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists with respect to a customer under, i) a signature license agreement, which is signed by both the customer and us, or, ii) a purchase order, quote or binding letter-of-intent received from and signed by the customer, in which case the customer has either previously executed a signature license agreement with us or will receive a shrink-wrap license agreement with the software. We do not offer product return rights to end users or resellers.

**Delivery has Occurred --** Our software may be either physically or electronically delivered to the customer. We determine that delivery has occurred upon shipment of the software pursuant to the billing terms of the arrangement or when the

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software is made available to the customer through electronic delivery. Customer acceptance generally occurs at delivery.

**The Fee is Fixed or Determinable --** If at the outset of the customer arrangement, we determine that the arrangement fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is typically recognized when the arrangement fee becomes due and payable. Fees due under an arrangement are generally deemed fixed and determinable if they are payable within twelve months.

**Collectibility is Probable and Supported --** We determine whether collectibility is probable and supported on a case-by-case basis. We may generate a high percentage of our license revenue from our current customer base, for whom there is a history of successful collection. We assess the probability of collection from new customers based upon the number of years the customer has been in business and a credit review process, which evaluates the customer's financial position and ultimately their ability to pay. If we are unable to determine from the outset of an arrangement that collectibility is probable based upon our review process, revenue is recognized as payments are received.

With regard to software arrangements involving multiple elements, we allocate revenue to each element based on the relative fair value of each element. Our determination of fair value of each element in multiple-element arrangements is based on vendor-specific objective evidence ("VSOE"). We limit our assessment of VSOE for each element to the price charged when the same element is sold separately. We have analyzed all of the elements included in our multiple-element arrangements and have determined that we have sufficient VSOE to allocate revenue to consulting services and post-contract customer support ("PCS") components of our license arrangements. We sell our consulting services

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separately, and have established VSOE on this basis. VSOE for PCS is determined based upon the customer's annual renewal rates for these elements. Accordingly, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, revenue from perpetual licenses is recognized upon delivery using the residual method in accordance with SOP 98-9, and revenue from PCS is recognized ratably over their respective terms, typically one year.

Our direct customers typically enter into perpetual license arrangements. Our Content Components Division generally enters into term-based license arrangements with its customers, the term of which generally exceeds one year in length. We recognize revenue from time-based licenses at the time the license arrangement is signed, assuming all other revenue recognition criteria are met, if the term of the time-based license arrangement is greater than twelve months. If the term of the time-based license arrangement is twelve months or less, we recognize revenue ratably over the term of the license arrangement.

Services revenue consists of fees from consulting services and PCS. Consulting services include needs assessment, software integration, security analysis, application development and training. We bill consulting services fees either on a time and materials basis or on a fixed-price schedule. In general, our consulting services are not essential to the functionality of the software. Our software products are fully functional upon delivery and implementation and generally do not require any significant modification or alteration for customer use. Customers purchase our consulting services to facilitate the adoption of our technology and may dedicate personnel to participate in the services being performed, but they may also decide to use their own resources or appoint other professional service organizations to provide these services. Software products are billed separately from professional services. We recognize revenue from consulting services as services are performed. Our customers typically purchase PCS annually, and we price PCS based on a percentage of the product license fee. Customers purchasing PCS receive product upgrades, Web-based technical support and telephone hot-line support.

Customer advances and billed amounts due from customers in excess of revenue recognized are recorded as deferred revenue.

### Investments in Other Companies

Investments in Other Companies: Investments in other equity securities and related notes with other companies in the software industry are classified as long-term as the Company anticipates holding them for more than one year. The Company holds less than 20% interest in, and does not directly or indirectly exert significant influence over any of the respective investees.

A portion of these investments are publicly traded and are deemed by management to be available for sale. The Company uses the specific identification method to determine cost and fair value for computing gains and losses. Accordingly, these investments are reported at fair value with net unrealized gains or losses reported within shareholders' equity as accumulated other comprehensive income or loss. No sales of available for sale investments have occurred through June 30, 2003.

Investments in other companies also include investments in several non-public, start-up technology companies for which the Company uses the cost method of accounting.

### Accounts Receivable

Our accounts receivable balances are due from companies across a broad range of



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industries, such as Government, Finance, Manufacturing, Consumer, Aerospace and Transportation, Health Care/Insurance, and High Tech/Telecom. Credit is extended based on evaluation of a customer's financial condition and, generally, collateral is not required. Accounts receivable from sales of services are typically due from customers within 30 days and accounts receivable from sales of licenses are due over terms ranging from 30 days to nine months. Accounts receivable balances are stated at amounts due from customer net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payments terms are considered past due. We determined our allowance by considering a number of factors, including the length of time trade receivables are past due, our previous loss history, the customer's current ability to pay its obligation to us, and the condition of the general economy and the industry as a whole. We write-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

### Goodwill and Other Acquired Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired.

The carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets is tested for impairment on an annual basis or when factors indicating impairment are present. We have elected to complete the annual impairment test of goodwill on January 1 of each year. We engage an independent outside professional services firm to assist us in our impairment testing of goodwill. Additionally, no circumstances occurred during the first quarter of our fiscal year ending March 31, 2004 which would have created an impairment loss at June 30, 2003.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We evaluate the recoverability of long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. SFAS 144 requires recognition of impairment of long-lived assets in the event that events or circumstances indicate an impairment may have occurred and when the net book value of such assets exceeds the future undiscounted cash flows attributed to such assets. We assess the impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. No impairment of long-lived assets has occurred during the periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002.

### Accounting for Income Taxes

Deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The valuation allowance has been established due to the uncertainty of future taxable income, which is necessary to realize the benefits of the deferred tax assets. The Company had net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$84.3 million at March 31, 2003, which begin to expire in 2011. These NOL's are subject to annual utilization limitations due to prior ownership changes.

Realization of the NOL carryforwards and other deferred tax temporary differences are contingent on future taxable earnings. The deferred tax asset was reviewed for expected utilization using a "more likely than not" approach as required by SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, by assessing the available positive and negative evidence surrounding its recoverability. Accordingly, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003 we increased the valuation allowance to fully offset the deferred tax asset.

We will continue to assess and evaluate strategies that will enable the deferred tax asset, or portion thereof, to be utilized, and will reduce the valuation

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allowance appropriately at such time when it is determined that the "more likely than not" approach is satisfied.

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THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002

### REVENUES

Total revenues increased by \$0.3 million, or 2%, to \$17.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$17.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The increase in revenues was primarily attributable to increased post-contract customer support revenue, resulting primarily from a larger installed base of products.

Product Licenses. Revenues for product licenses decreased by \$1.3 million, or 11%, to \$9.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$11.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The decrease in revenues for product licenses was primarily attributable to the worldwide economic slowdown, which has resulted in a reduction in overall customer spending in information technology initiatives.

Services. Revenues for services, consisting of consulting services, training and post contract customer support, increased by \$1.6 million, or 27%, to \$7.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$5.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Expressed as a percentage of total services revenue, consulting services and training revenues were approximately 40% and post-contract customer support was 60% in the June 30, 2003 quarter, respectively, and 42% and 58%, respectively, in the June 30, 2002 quarter.

	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 2003 =====		THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 2002 =====	
Consulting Services and Training	\$ 3,037	40%	\$ 2,489	42%
Post-Contract Support	4,505	60	3,448	58
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Services	\$ 7,542	100%	\$ 5,937	100%
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The increase in revenues for services was primarily due to an increase in post-contract customer support revenue which is attributable to a larger installed base of products.

### COST OF REVENUES

Total cost of revenues increased by \$0.1 million, or 1%, to \$5.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$5.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Total cost of revenues as a percentage of total revenues was 31% for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002. Gross profit increased by \$0.3 million, or 2%, to \$12.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$11.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Total gross profit as a percentage of total revenues was 69% for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002. The increase in gross profit dollars was primarily due to increased revenues for post-contract customer support revenue attributable to a

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larger installed base of products and by the decreased cost of revenues for product licenses due to the mix of products sold.

Product Licenses. Cost of revenues for product licenses decreased \$0.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 to \$1.1 million from \$1.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The decrease in cost of revenues for product licenses was primarily attributable to increased sales of our CCD products, which generally have a lower costs of sales than our universal content management products and the change in product mix in our universal content management products.

Amortization of capitalized software from acquisitions. Cost of revenues related to amortization of capitalized software from acquisitions was \$0.5 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002. The cost of revenues for amortization of capitalized software from acquisitions was primarily attributable to the amortization of capitalized software obtained in the acquisition of certain assets of RESoft, Kinecta, and Active IQ in July 2001, April 2002, and March 2003, respectively.

Services. Cost of revenues, consisting of primarily personnel for consulting services, training and post-contract customer support, increased by \$0.7 million, or 23%, to \$3.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$3.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Expressed as a percentage of total services costs, consulting services and training costs were approximately 75% and post-contract customer support 25% in the June 30, 2003 quarter, respectively, and 67% and 33% in the June 30, 2002 quarter, respectively. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues for services was 50% for the three months ended June 30, 2003, compared to 48% for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The increase in the gross profit as a percentage of revenues for services was primarily due to increased utilization of existing consulting services personnel and reductions in the number of consulting services employees related to restructurings.

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### OPERATING EXPENSES

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses decreased by \$0.3 million, or 3%, to \$10.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$10.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenues were 57% for the three months ended June 30, 2003 compared to 60% for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The decrease in sales and marketing expense dollars and as a percentage of total revenues was primarily due to reduced commission expense related to the mix of products sold and reduced travel expense due to decreased staffing related to the restructurings of our company.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses decreased \$0.4 million, or 15% to \$2.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$2.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenues were 13% for the three months ended June 30, 2003 compared to 16% for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was primarily due to a decrease in bad debt expense due to a decrease in the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Research and Development. Research and development expenses decreased by \$1.5 million, or 33%, to \$3.2 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 from \$4.7 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Research and development

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expenses as a percentage of total revenues were 18% for the three months ended June 30, 2003 compared to 28% for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The decrease in research and development expenses was primarily due to reduced headcount from the consolidation of two research and development facilities and the completion of certain research and development projects in the quarter ended September 30, 2002.

**Amortization of Intangibles.** A portion of the purchase price of certain assets of CCD was allocated to excess cost over fair value of net assets acquired, core technology, customer base, software, trademarks and other intangibles, and is being amortized over the assets' estimated useful lives of three years. A portion of the purchase price of certain assets of RESoft, Kinecta and Active IQ was allocated to certain intangible assets, such as trademarks, and is also being amortized over their useful lives of three years. Intangible amortization and other expense was \$1.7 million for the three month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002.

**Restructuring Charges.** In the quarter ended June 30, 2003, in connection with management's plan to reduce costs and improve operating efficiencies, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$0.8 million. The restructuring charge was comprised primarily of severance pay and benefits related to the involuntary termination employees of approximately \$0.4 million with the remaining \$0.4 million related to the closing of facilities and other exit costs. In the quarter ended June 30, 2002, the Company recorded a restructuring charge of approximately \$2.5 million. The restructuring charge was comprised primarily of \$2.1 million in severance pay and benefits related to the involuntary termination of approximately 50 employees, with the remaining \$0.4 million related to the closing of facilities and other exit costs.

### OTHER INCOME, NET

**Interest income.** Net interest income was \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 compared to net interest income of \$0.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. Net interest income for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 was primarily related to investments purchased with the proceeds of our public stock offerings completed in June 1999 and March 2000. The decrease in net interest income was primarily due to decreases in the interest rates earned by invested funds resulting from decreases in market interest rates.

### NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYFORWARDS

As of March 31, 2003 we had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$84.3 million. The net operating loss carryforwards will expire at various dates beginning in 2011, if not utilized. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes substantial restrictions on the utilization of net operating losses and tax credits in the event of an "ownership change", as defined by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, of a corporation. Our ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards on an annual basis may be limited as a result of "ownership changes" in connection with the sale of equity securities. We have provided a valuation allowance against the entire amount of the deferred tax asset as of June 30, 2003 because of the uncertainty regarding its realization. Our accounting for deferred taxes and the valuation allowance involves the evaluation of a number of factors such as our history of operating losses, potential future losses and the nature of assets and liabilities giving rise to deferred taxes.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

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We have funded our operations and satisfied our capital expenditure requirements primarily through operating revenues and public offerings of securities. Net cash used in operating activities was \$4.0 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003 compared to net cash used by operating activities of \$4.6 million for the three months ended June 30, 2002. The change in cash flow used in operations is primarily due to the reduced net loss in the three month period ended June 30, 2003 from the three months ended June 30, 2002.

Our capital expenditures relate primarily for property and equipment consisting largely of computer hardware. Capital expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 were \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively. We have also entered into capital and operating leases for facilities and equipment.

As of June 30, 2003 the Company had \$76.1 million in cash and equivalents and marketable securities with a total of \$67.1 million in working capital. Net cash used in investing activities was approximately \$1.7 million, and net cash used in financing activities was approximately \$0.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2003.

The Company currently believes that the cash and equivalents and marketable securities on hand will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements through our fiscal year 2004 and for the foreseeable future thereafter. After that time, we may require additional funds to support our working capital requirements or for other purposes and may seek to raise such additional funds through public or private equity financings or from other sources. The Company cannot be certain that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or on any terms, or that any additional financing will not be dilutive.

The Company continues to evaluate potential strategic acquisitions that could utilize equity and, or, cash resources. Such opportunities could develop quickly due to market and competitive factors.

### PRO FORMA NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE

In addition to reporting financial results in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, we include non-GAAP supplemental pro forma financial information in our earnings press releases. Our non-GAAP supplemental pro forma net income (loss) and net income (loss) per share results generally exclude from the comparable GAAP amounts the effects of acquisition related charges, such as amortization of capitalized software from acquisitions and acquisition and related costs, and certain other charges such as amortization of intangible assets and other, investment impairment and restructuring charges. Our management believes the non-GAAP supplemental pro forma financial information is useful to investors because it excludes certain non-cash expenses and facilitates meaningful comparison of our performance between periods. In accordance with SFAS 142, we discontinued the amortization of goodwill effective April 1, 2002. The exclusion of amortization expense from the non-GAAP supplemental pro forma financial information before and after April 1, 2002 enhances the comparability of our results between those periods. Investment impairment charges and restructuring charges occur on an irregular basis, are difficult to predict and often reflect in a single reporting period long-term strategic decisions or external factors. The exclusion of such charges from the non-GAAP supplemental pro forma financial information enhances comparisons of our tactical performance between periods. Management uses the non-GAAP supplemental pro forma financial information to evaluate our financial results, develop budgets and manage expenditures. These non-GAAP measures may differ from the non-GAAP measures used by other companies.

The pro forma supplemental financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for the historical financial information presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the

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United States of America. Our pro forma basic net loss per share is computed by dividing pro forma net loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares and our pro forma diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing pro forma net loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares and common share equivalents relating to stock options and warrants, when dilutive. Common stock equivalent shares consist of stock options and warrants (using the treasury stock method). We urge readers to review and consider carefully the GAAP financial information contained within our SEC filings.

Supplemental information (in thousands, except per share amounts):

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Net loss .....	\$ (5,665)	\$ (9,611)
Add back charges:		
Amortization of acquired intangible assets and other ....	1,652	1,661
Amortization of capitalized software from acquisitions ..	521	474
Restructuring charges .....	812	2,504
	-----	-----
Total add back charges .....	2,985	4,639
	-----	-----
Pro forma net loss before pro forma income taxes .....	(2,680)	(4,972)
Pro forma income taxes .....	--	--
	-----	-----
Pro forma net loss .....	\$ (2,680)	\$ (4,972)
	=====	=====
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share .....	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.22)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted .....	21,830	22,363

The accompanying supplemental financial information is presented for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for the historical financial information presented in accordance with US GAAP.

Pro forma net income per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares of Common Stock outstanding. The Company has included the effect of options and warrants for common stock as calculated using the treasury stock method when dilutive. Periods with pro forma loss before income taxes do not include a tax benefit.

### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

**New Accounting Pronouncements:** In November 2002, the FASB reached a consensus on EITF Issue No. 00-21, "Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." This EITF sets out criteria for whether revenue can be recognized separately from other deliverables in a multiple deliverable arrangement. The criteria considers whether the delivered item has stand-alone value to the

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customer, whether the fair value of the delivered item can be reliably determined and the rights of returns for the delivered item. This EITF is required to be adopted by the Company beginning April 1, 2004. The adoption of this EITF is not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," which requires the assets, liabilities and results of operations of variable interest entities (VIE) be consolidated into the financial statements of the company that has controlling financial interest. FIN 46 is not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." This statement changes the classification of certain common financial instruments from either equity or mezzanine presentation to liabilities in the balance sheet and requires an issuer of those financial instruments to recognize changes in fair value or redemption amount, as applicable, in earnings. This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and, with one exception, is effective for the quarter beginning July 1, 2003 for public companies. As the Company has not issued any financial instruments addressed by this new pronouncement its adoption is not anticipated to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

### RISK FACTORS

#### DISCLOSURE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2003 contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of our management as well as on assumptions made by, and information currently available to, us at the time such statements were made. When used in this Form 10-Q, the words "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect", "intend" and similar expressions, as they relate us, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Although we believe these statements are reasonable, readers of this Form 10-Q should be aware that actual results could differ materially from those projected by such forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors listed below. Readers of this Form 10-Q should

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consider carefully the factors listed below, as well as the other information and data contained in this Form 10-Q. We caution the reader, however, that such list of may not be exhaustive and that those or other factors, many of which are outside of our control, could have a material adverse effect on us and our results of operations. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements set forth hereunder. We undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available or other events occur in the future.

#### FLUCTUATIONS IN OUR OPERATING RESULTS MAY MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO PREDICT OUR FUTURE PERFORMANCE.

While our products and services are not seasonal, our revenues and operating results are difficult to predict and may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. If our quarterly revenues or operating results fall below the

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expectations of investors or securities analysts, the price of our common stock could fall substantially. A large part of our sales typically occurs in the last month of a quarter, frequently in the last week or even the last days of the quarter. If these sales were delayed from one quarter to the next for any reason, our operating results could fluctuate dramatically. In addition, our sales cycles may vary, making the timing of sales difficult to predict. Furthermore, our infrastructure costs are generally fixed. As a result, modest fluctuations in revenues between quarters may cause large fluctuations in operating results. These factors all tend to make the timing of revenues unpredictable and may lead to high period-to-period fluctuations in operating results.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results may fluctuate for several additional reasons, many of which are outside of our control, including the following:

- demand for our products and services;
- the timing of new product introductions and sales of our products and services;
- unexpected delays in introducing new products and services;
- increased expenses, whether related to sales and marketing, research and development or administration;
- changes in the rapidly evolving market for Web content management solutions;
- the mix of revenues from product licenses and services, as well as the mix of products licensed;
- the mix of services provided and whether services are provided by our staff or third-party contractors;
- the mix of domestic and international sales;
- costs related to possible acquisitions of technology or businesses;
- general economic conditions; and
- public announcements by our competitors.

POTENTIAL ACQUISITIONS MAY BE DIFFICULT TO COMPLETE OR TO INTEGRATE AND MAY DIVERT MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION.

We may seek to acquire or invest in businesses, products or technologies that are complementary to our business. If we identify an appropriate acquisition opportunity, we may be unable to negotiate favorable terms for that acquisition, successfully finance the acquisition or to integrate the new business or products into our existing business and operations. In addition, the negotiation of potential acquisitions and the integration of acquired businesses or products may divert management time and resources from our existing business and operations. To finance acquisitions, we may use a substantial portion of our available cash or we may issue additional securities, which would cause dilution to our shareholders.



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WE MAY NOT BE PROFITABLE IN THE FUTURE.

Our revenues may not grow in future periods and we may not achieve quarterly pro forma profitability. If we do not regain our pro forma profitability, the market price of our stock may fall. Our ability to regain pro forma profitable operations depends upon many factors beyond our direct control. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- the demand for our products;
- our ability to quickly introduce new products;
- the level of product and price competition;
- our ability to control costs; and
- general economic conditions.

THE INTENSE COMPETITION IN OUR INDUSTRY MAY REDUCE OUR FUTURE SALES AND PROFITS.

The market for our products is highly competitive and is likely to become more competitive. We may not be able to compete successfully in our chosen marketplace, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Additional competition may cause pricing pressure, reduced sales and margins, or prevent our products from gaining and sustaining market acceptance. Many of our current and potential competitors have greater name recognition, access to larger customer bases, and substantially more resources than we have. Competitors with greater resources than ours may be able to respond more quickly than we can to new opportunities, changing technology, product standards or customer requirements.

WE DEPEND ON THE CONTINUED SERVICE OF OUR KEY PERSONNEL.

We are a small company and depend greatly on the knowledge and experience of our senior management team and other key personnel. If we lose any of these key personnel, our business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Our success will depend in part on our ability to attract and retain additional personnel with the highly specialized expertise necessary to generate revenue, engineer, design and support our products and services. Like other software companies, we face intense competition for qualified personnel. We may not be able to attract or retain such personnel.

WE HAVE RELIED AND EXPECT TO CONTINUE TO RELY ON SALES OF OUR UNIVERSAL CONTENT MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE AND CONTENT COMPONENT SOFTWARE PRODUCTS FOR OUR REVENUES.

We currently derive all of our revenues from product licenses and services associated with our system of content management and viewing software products. The market for content management and viewing software products is new and rapidly evolving. We cannot be certain that a viable market for our products will continue or that it will be sustainable. If we do not increase employee productivity and revenues related to our existing products or generate revenues from new products and services, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. We will continue to depend on revenues related to new and enhanced versions of our software products for the foreseeable future. Our success will largely depend on our ability to increase sales from existing products and generate sales from product enhancements and new products. We cannot be certain that we will be successful in upgrading and marketing our existing products or that we will be successful in developing and marketing new products and services. The market for our products is highly competitive and is subject to rapid technological change. Technological advances could make our products less attractive to customers and adversely affect our business. In addition, complex software product development involves certain

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inherent risks, including risks that errors may be found in a product enhancement or new product after its release, even after extensive testing, and the risk that discovered errors may not be corrected in a timely manner.

OUR SUCCESS DEPENDS ON OUR ABILITY TO PROTECT OUR PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGY.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, or incur significant expense in doing so, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. Any steps we take to protect our intellectual property may be inadequate, time consuming and expensive. We currently have one pending patent application; but, no patent has yet been issued. Without significant patent or copyright protection, we may be vulnerable to competitors who develop functionally equivalent products. We may also be subject to claims that our current products infringe on the intellectual property rights of others. Any such claim may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We anticipate that software product developers will be increasingly subject to infringement claims due to growth in the

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number of products and competitors in our industry, and the overlap in functionality of products in different industries. Any infringement claim, regardless of its merit, could be time-consuming, expensive to defend, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements may not be available on commercially favorable terms, or at all.

We rely on trade secret protection, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary information. Despite our attempts to protect our confidential and proprietary information, others may gain access to this information. Alternatively, other companies may independently develop substantially equivalent information.

OUR PRODUCTS MAY NOT BE COMPATIBLE WITH COMMERCIAL WEB BROWSERS AND OPERATING SYSTEMS.

Our products utilize interfaces that are compatible with commercial Web browsers. In addition, our Stellent Content Management System is a server-based system written in Java that functions in both Windows NT and UNIX environments. We must continually modify our products to conform to commercial Web browsers and operating systems. If our products were to become incompatible with commercial Web browsers and operating systems, our business would be harmed. In addition, uncertainty related to the timing and nature of product introductions or modifications by vendors of Web browsers and operating systems may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

WE COULD BE SUBJECT TO PRODUCT LIABILITY CLAIMS IF OUR PRODUCTS FAIL TO PERFORM TO SPECIFICATIONS.

If software errors or design defects in our products cause damage to customers' data and our agreements do not protect us from related product liability claims, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. In addition, we could be subject to product liability claims if our security features fail to prevent unauthorized third parties from entering our customers' intranet, extranet or Internet Web sites. Our software

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products are complex and sophisticated and may contain design defects or software errors that are difficult to detect and correct. Errors, bugs or viruses spread by third parties may result in the loss of market acceptance or the loss of customer data. Our agreements with customers that attempt to limit our exposure to product liability claims may not be enforceable in certain jurisdictions where we operate.

FUTURE REGULATIONS COULD BE ADOPTED THAT RESTRICT OUR BUSINESS.

Federal, state or foreign agencies may adopt new legislation or regulations governing the use and quality of Web content. We cannot predict if or how any future laws or regulations would impact our business and operations. Even though these laws and regulations may not apply to our business directly, they could indirectly harm us to the extent that they impact our customers and potential customers.

WE HAVE BEEN NAMED A DEFENDANT IN SECURITIES CLASS ACTION LITIGATION AND WE MAY IN THE FUTURE BE NAMED IN ADDITIONAL LITIGATION, WHICH MAY RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL COSTS AND DIVERT MANAGEMENT'S ATTENTION AND RESOURCES.

As described in Part II -- Item 1: Legal Proceedings, several putative class action suits have been filed naming the Company and certain of our current and former officers and directors as co-defendants. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves against the suits and seek the suits' dismissal at the appropriate time. However, it is possible that the litigation could be resolved adversely, could result in substantial costs and/or could divert management's attention and resources, which could seriously harm our business.

More generally, securities class-action litigation has often been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the price of their securities. This risk is greater for technology companies, which have experienced greater-than-average stock price volatility in recent years and, as a result, have been subject to, on average, a greater number of securities class action claims than companies in other industries. We may in the future be the target of this kind of litigation and such litigation could also result in substantial costs and divert management's attention and resources.

THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK COULD FLUCTUATE SIGNIFICANTLY

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past and may do so in the future. The market price of our common stock may be affected by each of the following factors, many of which are outside of our control:

- variations in quarterly operating results;

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- changes in estimates by securities analysts;
- changes in market valuations of companies in our industry;
- announcements of significant events, such as major sales;
- acquisitions of businesses or losses of major customers;
- additions or departures of key personnel; and
- sales of our equity securities.

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OUR PERFORMANCE WILL DEPEND ON THE CONTINUING GROWTH AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE WEB.

Our products are designed to be used with intranets, extranets and the Internet. If the use of these methods of electronic communication does not grow, our business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. Continued growth in the use of the Web will require ongoing and widespread interest in its capabilities for communication and commerce. Its growth will also require maintenance and expansion of the infrastructure supporting its use and the development of performance improvements, such as high speed modems. The Web infrastructure may not be able to support the demands placed on it by continued growth. The ongoing development of corporate intranets depends on continuation of the trend toward network-based computing and on the willingness of businesses to reengineer the processes used to create, store, manage and distribute their data. All of these factors are outside of our control.

OUR EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS HAVE SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE OVER US.

As of June 30, 2003, Robert F. Olson, our President, Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman, of our Board of Directors holds approximately 10.0% of our outstanding common stock. Accordingly, Mr. Olson is able to exercise significant control over our affairs. As a group, our directors and executive officers beneficially own approximately 13.0% of our common stock. These persons have significant influence over our affairs, including approval of the acquisition or disposition of assets, future issuances of common stock or other securities and the authorization of dividends on our common stock. Our directors and executive officers could use their stock ownership to delay, defer or prevent a change in control of our company, depriving shareholders of the opportunity to sell their stock at a price in excess of the prevailing market price.

WE CAN ISSUE SHARES OF PREFERRED STOCK WITHOUT SHAREHOLDER APPROVAL, WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE RIGHTS OF COMMON SHAREHOLDERS.

Our Articles of Incorporation permit us to establish the rights, privileges, preferences and restrictions, including voting rights, of unissued shares of our capital stock and to issue such shares without approval from our shareholders. The rights of holders of our common stock may suffer as a result of the rights granted to holders of preferred stock that may be issued in the future. In addition, we could issue preferred stock to prevent a change in control of our company, depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their stock at a price in excess of the prevailing market price.

OUR SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN AND CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF MINNESOTA LAW MAY MAKE A TAKEOVER OF STELLENT DIFFICULT, DEPRIVING SHAREHOLDERS OF OPPORTUNITIES TO SELL SHARES AT ABOVE-MARKET PRICES.

Our shareholder rights plan and certain provisions of Minnesota law may have the effect of discouraging attempts to acquire the Company without the approval of our Board of Directors. Consequently, our shareholders may lose opportunities to sell their stock for a price in excess of the prevailing market price.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Our interest income on cash and marketable securities is affected by changes in interest rates in the United States. Through June 30, 2003, changes in these rates have had a significant effect on our company. Interest rates earned on invested funds have fallen by over 50% since June 2002. The Company believes that there may be future exposure to interest rate market risk.

Our investments are held in commercial paper which is affected by equity price market risk and other factors. The Company does not anticipate that exposure to

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these risks will have a material impact on us, due to the nature of our investments.

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The Company has no history of, and do not anticipate in the future, investing in derivative financial instruments. Many transactions with international customers are entered into in U.S. dollars, precluding the need for foreign currency hedges. Any transactions that are currently entered into in foreign currency are not deemed material to the financial statements. Thus, the exposure to market risk is not material.

### ITEM 4. DISCLOSURE PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act")). Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On July 31, 2003 a putative class action was commenced by a Stellent Inc. ("Stellent" or the "Company") shareholder alleging that certain current and former Stellent officers and directors violated Section 10(b) and Section 20(a) of the federal securities laws. The lawsuit alleges, in essence, that the defendants violated the securities laws by making optimistic statements during a time when they should have known that business prospects were less promising. The lawsuit is captioned, Kenneth Brown, on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated v. Stellent Inc., Robert F. Olson, Vernon J. Hanzlik and Gregg A. Waldon and is pending in United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. Almost identical securities actions have been brought against Stellent and certain former officers and directors in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. The additional actions allege identical claims.

The Company denies the allegations and is vigorously defending against the claims. It is too early to predict the likelihood of prevailing on the various lawsuits described above. The Company has strong defenses and does maintain directors and officers insurance that it obtained to provide coverage (in whole or in part) for claims such as those outlined above.

### ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Not applicable.

### ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

Not applicable.

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ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) Exhibits filed with this report.

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FILE ----	DESCRIPTION -----	REFERENCE -----
10.49	Employment Agreement Dated April 1, 2003 by and between the Registrant and Robert F. Olson.	Electronic transmission
10.50	Employment Agreement Dated April 1, 2003 by and between the Registrant and Daniel P. Ryan.	Electronic transmission
10.51	Employment Agreement Dated April 1, 2003 by and between the Registrant and Gregg A. Waldon.	Electronic transmission
31.1	Certification by Robert F. Olson, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Electronic Transmission
31.2	Certification by Gregg A. Waldon, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Electronic Transmission
32.1	Certification by Robert F. Olson, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.	Electronic Transmission
32.2	Certification by Gregg A. Waldon, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant	Electronic Transmission

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to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

99 Trading Plan of Robert F. Olson Electronic Transmission
pursuant to Rule 10b5-1(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

A Form 8-K Current Report was filed, dated April 1, 2003, relating to a press release by the Company that included preliminary financial information in its fiscal fourth quarter, and fiscal year, ended March 31, 2003.

A Form 8-K Current Report was filed, dated April 29, 2003, relating to a press release by the Company that included financial information in its fiscal fourth quarter, and fiscal year, ended March 31, 2003.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Stellent, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: August 14, 2003 By: /s/ Robert F. Olson
Robert F. Olson, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

Date: August 14, 2003 By: /s/ Gregg A. Waldon
Gregg A. Waldon Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Table with 3 columns: FILE, DESCRIPTION, REFERENCE. Row 1: 10.49, Employment Agreement Dated April 1, 2003 by and between the Registrant and Robert F. Olson., Electronic transmission

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99	Trading Plan of Robert F. Olson pursuant to Rule 10b5-1(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.	Electronic Transmission